Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
Criteria Pollutants & Precursors											
By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties by 14% from the 2003 baseline. PART.	Achievement will be assessed on a national basis. To complete the assessment, States are required to enter ambient ozone data into AQS consistent with established reporting requirements.										
By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of PM2.5 in all monitored counties by 6% from the 2003 baseline. PART.	Achievement will be assessed on a national basis. To complete the assessment, States are required to enter ambient PM2.5 data into AQS consistent with established reporting requirements.										
By 2011, improve air quality across states covered by Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to levels where 92 of the 108 areas that did not meet the standards for 8-hour ozone (as of April 2005) achieve these health-based national standards.	Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are affected. Regions 1, 2, and 3 have a total of 10 affected states: 7 states and D.C. are affected for both ozone and PM2.5 and 2 states are affected for ozone only. Regions 4 and 5 have a total of 14 affected states: 12 states are affected for both ozone and PM2.5 and 2 states are affected for PM2.5 only. Regions 6 and 7 have a total of 5 affected states: 3 states are affected for both ozone and PM2.5, 1 state is affected for ozone only, and 1 state is affected for PM2.5 only. Regional role involves working with affected sources as well as with states in implementing CAIR. Regions and states work with HQ on monitor certifications, timely and accurate source emissions reporting, source applicability, and developing CAIR SIPs. Regions work with states to develop attainment SIPs for all nonattainment areas. States affected for PM2.5 are required to implement the CAIR annual program with budgets for annual SO2 and NOx emission reductions. States affected for ozone are required to implement the CAIR seasonal program with budgets for NOx emission reductions during the ozone season. Achievement of national targets requires Regional support in implementing CAIR and existing CAA programs aimed at reducing PM2.5 and ozone precursor emissions. Existing CAA programs include federal mobile source rules, Acid Rain SO2 and NOx reduction rules, and developing attainment SIPs for projected PM and ozone nonattainment areas.								Regions 8, 9, & 10 Not Affected		
By 2011, improve air quality across states covered by CAIR to levels where 17 of the 36 areas that did not meet the standards for PM2.5 (as of April 2005) achieve these health-based national standards.											
By 2011, reduce annual SO2 emissions from electric power generation sources by 4.3 million tons below 2003 levels across states covered by the CAIR.											
By 2011, reduce annual emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from electric power generation sources by 1.7 million tons below 2003 levels across states covered by CAIR.											

Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
By 2011, reduce annual emissions of nitrogen oxides from mobile sources by 3.7 million tons from the 2000 level of 11.8 million tons. PART.	Target is based primarily on implementation of Federal Tier 2 and 2007 On-highway Diesel standards. Does not require Regional or State effort.	HQ									
By 2011, reduce annual emissions of volatile organic compounds from mobile sources by 1.9 million tons from the 2000 level of 7.7 million tons. PART.	Target is based primarily on implementation of Federal Tier 2 and 2007 On-highway Diesel standards. Does not require Regional or State effort.	HQ									
By 2011, reduce annual emissions of fine particles from mobile sources by 134,700 tons from the 2000 level of 510,550 tons. PART.	Target is based primarily on implementation of Federal Tier 2 and 2007 On-highway Diesel standards. Does not require Regional or State effort.	HQ									
By 2011, through the National Clean Diesel Initiative, reduce emissions from the approximately 11 million engines in the existing fleet by 20,000 tons of fine particles since the year 2000.	Assumes funding of Diesel Emission Reduction grant program at $49.5M in 2007. Assumes an additional $100M leveraged in 2007. Emission reduction estimates may be revised due to future funding allocations.	The national target will be achieved through implementation of the diesel emission reduction program through the Regional collaborative network. However, due to the lack of Regional inventories of engine populations and their associated emission rates, it is not feasible to allocate the target across Regions at this time.									
By 2011, through the National Clean Diesel Initiative, reduce emissions from the approximately 11 million engines in the existing fleet by nearly 300,000 tons of nitrogen oxides since the year 2000.	Assumes funding of Diesel Emission Reduction grant program at $49.5M in 2007. Assumes an additional $100M leveraged in 2007. Pending the determination of future funding allocations emission reduction estimates may be revised.										

Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
Tribal Air Program											
By 2011, the number of tribes with the expertise and capability to implement the Clean Air Act in Indian country (as demonstrated by successful delegation of CAA authority under the Tribal Authority Rule) will increase from the 2005 baseline of 30 to at least 50.	Assumptions: Currently 23 with eligibility determinations. Regions predicted the following: FY06: R1:2, R5:1, R9:2, R10:2. Total now 30. FY07: R5:1, R8:1, R9:1, R10:6. Total now 39. FY08: R4:1, R5:1, R10:1. Total now 42. FY09: R5:1, R7:1, R9:1. Total now 45. FY10: R7:1, R8:1, R9:1. Total now 48. FY11: R5:1, R9:1. Total now 50.										
By 2011, air quality assessments in Indian country, such as air quality and deposition monitoring, emissions inventories, and toxics assessments, will be tribally-driven and reflect tribal priorities and needs. At least three tribes will complete assessments each year between 2007 and 2011, and at least two new tribes will undertake new assessments each year between 2007 and 2011.	Assumptions: FY 07 complete assessments: R5:1, R6:1, R10:1. FY 07 start new assessments: R5:1, R6:1. FY 08 complete assessments:R6:1, R7:1, R8:1. FY 08 start new assessments: R9:1, R10:1. FY 09 complete assessments: R6:1, R9:1, R10:1. FY 09 start new assessments: R9:1, R10:1. FY 10 complete assessments: R4:1, R8:1, R10:1. FY 10 start new assessments: R6:1, R10:1. FY 11 complete assessments: R6:1, R9:1, R10:1. FY 11 start new assessments: R9:1, R5:1.										
Air Toxics											
By 2010, reduce the toxicity-weighted risk for cancer by 4% percent from the 1993 level of 23%.	Achievement of national target will be assesed and determined at the national level only. States are to submit quality assured emssions data for all HAP sources consistent with established reporting requirements.										
By 2010, reduce the toxicity-weighted risk for non-cancer by one cumulative percent from the 1993 level of 56%.	Achievement of national target will be assesed and determined at the national level only. States are to submit quality assured emssions data for all HAP sources consistent with established reporting requirements.										
By 2011, through the Clean Air Mercury Rule, reduce mercury emissions from electric generating units by 10 tons from the 2000 level of 48 tons.	Target is based on the assumption that States implement CAMR and achieve a national reduction of 10 tpy by 12/31/10, either through the Federal Trading Program or an approvable State plan. States must submit a State plan by November 2006. Target reflects Regional Office support in implementing CAMR. Regional role involves working with affected sources and with states in implementing CAMR. Regions and states work with HQ on monitor certifications, timely and accurate source emissions reporting, source applicability, and promulgating mercury emission limitation rules.										
By 2011, through federal standards, reduce air toxics emissions from mobile sources by 1.4 million tons from the 1996 level of 2.7 million tons.	Target reductions are based primarily on implementation of Federal Tier 2 and 2007 On-highway Diesel standards. Does not require Regional or State effort.	HQ									

Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
Chronically-Acidic Water Bodies											
By 2011, reduce the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions by 2% from 1984 levels. PART.	Achievement of target will be assessed and determined for acid-sensitive regions (e.g., New England lakes, northern Appalachian streams, Adirondack Mountain region lakes). Assessment requires data from EPA's Temporally Integrated Monitoring of Ecosystems (TIME) and Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) programs.										
By 2011, reduce national annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) from utility electrical power generation sources by approximately 8.45 million tons from the 1980 level of 17.4 million tons, achieving and maintaining the Acid Rain statutory SO2 emissions cap of 8.95 million tons. PART.	Achievement will be assessed and determined on a national basis. Phase I CAIR is implemented without court delay by 2010 (interfacing smoothly with the Acid Rain Program).Targets cannot be broken down by Region because of the national SO2 Allowance Trading System.										
By 2011, reduce total annual average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentration by 30% from 1990 monitored levels.	Achievement of target will be assessed and determined for the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Southeast regions due to limited baseline data. Assessment requires monitoring data from Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) and the interagency National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP)/National Trends Network (NTN). Assumes that Phase I CAIR is implemented without court delay by 2010 (interfacing smoothly with the Acid Rain Program). Targets cannot readily be broken down by Region because the geographic areas that have been used for monitoring and reporting deposition trends do not coincide with EPA Regions (e.g., one state in Region 2 is in the Northeast and the other is in the Mid-Atlantic region).										
By 2011, reduce total annual average nitrogen deposition and mean total ambient nitrate concentration by 15% from 1990 monitored levels.	Achievement of target will be assessed and determined for the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Southeast regions due to limited baseline data. Assessment requires monitoring data from Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) and the interagency National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP)/National Trends Network (NTN). Assumes Phase I CAIR is implemented without court delay by 2010 (interfacing smoothly with the Acid Rain Program).										

Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
Indoor Air											
By 2012, the number of future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure will increase to 1,250 from the 1997 baseline of 285 future premature lung cancer deaths prevented. PART.	EPA assumes level resources from 2006 through 2012. To reach the national total number of lung cancer deaths prevented, EPA applies risk reduction estimates from its 2003 radon risk assessment to the number of existing homes mitigated for elevated radon levels and the number of new homes built radon resistant. Through the ACS, Regions commit to report, where possible, number of homes/schools mitigated and number of homes/schools built radon-resistant, and to qualitatively describe how this work contributes to progress. Through the draft "Grants Template," EPA lays out its key radon long term and annual performance measures to which we want the States to link their activities directly or indirectly. This information then feeds into Regional results.	No Regional Targets									
By 2012, the number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers will increase to 6.5 million from the 2003 baseline of 3 million. EPA will place special emphasis on children and other disproportionately impacted populations. PART.	EPA assumes level resources from 2006 through 2012. Through the Agency process via the ACS, EPA asks each region to numerically report on progress where possible and at a minimum, qualitatively describe how this work contributes to progress. In addition, on a 3-year basis, EPA conducts a survey to determine the number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.	No Regional Targets									

Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
By 2012, the number of schools implementing an effective indoor air quality management plan will increase to 40,000 from the 2002 baseline of 25,000. PART.	EPA assumes level resources from 2006 through 2012. Between 2006 and 2012, EPA estimates that approximately 6,000 additional schools will be implementing an effective indoor air quality plan. The levels by Region are negotiated annually through ACS. For mathematical simplicity, we assume 100 schools per Region annually and then negotiate with each Region. Typically, larger Regions commit to more than 100 and smaller Regions committing to less than 100. In addition, to benchmark reported progress on a 3-year basis, EPA conducts a survey or receives survey data to determine the number of schools implementing an IAQ plan.	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
By 2012, the percentage of children six and under regularly exposed to environmental tobacco smoke in the home will be reduced to X% (8-10%) from a 1998 baseline of 20%, and the disparity of exposure between low-income children and the general population will be reduced.	EPA assumes level resources from 2006 through 2012. EPA asks each region to numerically report on progress where possible and at a minimum, qualitatively describe how this work contributes to progress. However, this is a national indicator and progress is reported on a 3-year basis, via survey results.										

Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
Stratospheric Ozone											
By 2011, total equivalent stratospheric chlorine will have reached its peak, and begun its gradual decline to a value less than 3.4 parts per billion of air by volume. PART.	This target is derived from a periodic report of the World Meteorological Organization. Assumption is that all nations in the world, including the US, meet their commitments to effectively phase out production of ODS on schedule per the Montreal Protocol. Also assumes that the US fully funds its contribution to the Multilateral Fund. However, the US is currently $49 million in arrears.	No direct Regional involvement									
By 2011, 65% of all hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) production and import will be phased out, further accelerating the recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer – with further reduction steps in 2015 and 2020, concluding with complete elimination of Class II substances in 2030. PART.	Target based on the CAA, regulations and Montreal Protocol. Program is implemented by HQ and enforced by Regions. Assumes funding at levels no less than FY 2005.										
Through 2011, continue the transition away from ozone-depleting compounds in a way that reduces overall risks to human health and the environment by acting on 100% of petitions for substitutes within 90 days of receipt.	Target is derived from EPA's historical experience in processing requests for approval for substitutes for ODS. Program is implemented by HQ. Assumes funding at levels no less than FY 2005.										
By 2011, the number of schools registered with the SunWise program will increase to 20,000 from X in year 20XX, thereby reducing the risks of overexposure to UV radiation through education of children in grades K-8.	This target is derived from EPA's historical experience in recruiting schools to participate in SunWise and our program plan to increase enrollment. It is implemented by HQ. Reaching the target requires funding at levels no less than FY05.										

Goal 1 Strategic Targets - Basis for and Regional Breakdown of Goal 1 Strategic Targets

Target from Draft Strategic Plan	Assumptions	Region-by-Region Breakdown of National Target									
		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
Radiation											
Through 2011, EPA will annually fulfill 100% of the Department of Energy's (DOE) requests for waste characterization approvals to ensure that EPA requirements are met for proper disposal at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). DOE projects that the total number of drums disposed will increase from 149,914 drums (X million millicuries) in 2003 to 450,000 drums (X million millicuries) in 2011. The estimated total drums to be deposited at the WIPP is 860,000 (2.6 billion millicuries) over the next 35 years.	EPA assumes level resources and DOE currently projected shipment streams. No direct Regional involvement.	No direct Regional involvement									
By 2011, 90% of EPA's radiation assets will meet functional requirements to implement the National Response Plan's Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex and National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. (2005 baseline: 50%)	Assumes level resources between now and 2011. EPA expects each Region to maintain 2 assigned personnel that meet the minimum functional requirements to serve as regional radiation advisors and Radiological Emergency Response Team liaisons.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
By 2011, RadNet, EPA's National Radiation Monitoring System, will have operational monitors in 77% of the most populous U.S. cities. (2005 baseline: 28% of the most populous U.S. cities)	Assumes level resources between now and 2011. EPA expects each Region to provide leadership in coordinating the installation of RadNet monitors. As monitors are installed, Regions will support station operators and the ORIA labs, as requested, towards the ongoing operation of the system. The siting plan and number of monitors per Region is still being developed.										
Greenhouse Gases											
Through EPA's ENERGY STAR® program, prevent 26 MMTCE in the buildings sector in 2012, in addition to the 20 MMTCE prevented annually in 2002. PART.	Regional activities support achievement of the national targets, but it is not feasible to calculate the greenhouse gas reduction impact from these regional activities.										
Through EPA's industrial sector programs, prevent 64 MMTCE in 2012, in addition to the 34 MMTCE prevented annually in 2002. PART.											
Through EPA's transportation programs, prevent 13 MMTCE in 2012, in addition to the 2 MMTCE prevented annually in 2002. PART.	Targets are not assigned to Regions, but, based on truck traffic, it is assumed that 90% of the reductions will come from Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10, and 10% of the reductions will come from Regions 7 and 8.	1.4625	1.4625	1.4625	1.4625	1.4625	1.4625	0.65	0.65	1.4625	1.4625